

*Attorney Ref No. 112.P91016**Patent Appl. No. 10/726,641***REMARKS**

This response is a full and complete response to the Office action mailed November 13, 2007. In the present Office action, the Examiner has noted that claims 4, 28, 31, 44, and 48-50, 54, 60, 61, and 65-71 are pending and rejected, that claims 4, 31, and 70-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faraci (US Patent No. 4,985,870) in view of Park et al. (US Patent No. 5,662,483), and that claims 28, 44, 48-50, 54, 60-61, and 65-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Samela et al. (US Patent No. 6,220,873) in view of Sausen (US Patent No. 6,626,682).

The assignee has amended claims 4, 28, 31, 44, 48, 54, 60, and 65 and added new claim 72. Support for these claim amendments may be found in the Specification, at least at paragraphs [0034] to [0035], and FIGS 5A and 5B.

In view of both the amendments presented above and the following remarks, it is submitted that the claims pending in the application are novel and nonobvious. It is believed that this application is in condition for allowance. By this response, reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C § 103(a)

Claims 4, 31, and 70-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faraci (US Patent No. 4,985,870) in view of Park et al. (US Patent No. 5,662,483). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner is reminded that to successfully make a prima facie rejection under 35 USC § 103, the Examiner must show that Assignee's claimed subject matter would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art pertinent to Assignee's claimed subject matter at the time it was made. See *KSR International, Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. ____ (decided April 30, 2007). Some of the factors to consider in this analysis include the differences between the applied documents and Assignee's claimed subject matter, along with the level of skill associated with one of ordinary skill in the art pertinent to Assignee's claimed subject matter at the time it was made. See USPTO Memo entitled "Supreme Court decision on *KSR Int'l. Co., v. Teleflex, Inc.*," (May 3, 2007). One way in which an Examiner may establish a prima facie case of

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unpatentability under 35 USC § 103 would be to show that three basic criteria have been met. First, the Examiner should show that the applied documents, alone or in combination, disclose or suggest every element of Assignee's claimed subject matter. Second, the Examiner should show that there is a reasonable expectation of success from the proposed combination. Finally, the Examiner should show that there was some suggestion or motivation, either in the applied documents themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art pertinent to the claimed subject matter at the relevant time, to modify the document(s) or to combine document teachings. The motivation or suggestion to make the proposed combination and the reasonable expectation of success should be found in the prior art, and should not be based on Assignee's disclosure. See *In re Vaack*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); See MPEP § 2142; 2143 - § 2143.03 (regarding decisions pertinent to each of these criteria). It is respectfully asserted that the Examiner has not met these standards.

The Examiner rejects claims 4 and 31 by asserting that Faraci discloses the invention substantially, except that Faraci does not disclose a plurality of first contact receptacles being of a first depth and at least two second contact receptacles being of a greater second depth. But Faraci also fails to disclose *an interface circuit board having a plurality of pins on a second surface, the plurality of pins adapted to be coupled to integrated circuit contact points, wherein said plurality of pins includes one or more pins that are longer in length than the other pins, and a plurality of first contact receptacles of a first depth on a first surface, at least one of the first contact receptacles including a first end connected to the interface circuit board and a second end to connect to an external device, wherein the first surface is opposite the second surface*, as set forth in claim 4. Claim 31 recites similar limitations.

The Examiner introduces Park to show some of the deficiencies of Faraci described above. But Park also fails to teach the limitations set forth in claims 4 and 31 and recited above. Though Park apparently shows receptacles of various depths, as in FIGS. 6 and 7, Park does not show or make obvious such receptacles on a second surface while a first surface includes pins of various lengths, the first side being opposite the second side, as set forth in claim 4.

Because neither Faraci nor Park disclose an interface board having a plurality of pins on a second surface, the plurality of pins adapted to be coupled to integrated circuit contact points, wherein said plurality of pins includes one or more pins that are longer in length than the other pins, and a plurality of first contact receptacles of a first depth on a first surface, at least one of

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the first contact receptacles including a first end connected to the interface circuit board and a second end to connect to an external device, wherein the first surface is opposite the second surface, as set forth in claim 4, any combination of Faraci and Park would not yield all of the limitations of claim 4. It is noted that in KSR v. Teleflex, cited previously, it was determined that a motivation for the proposed combination did not exist. Here, even if we assume that this is the case, which we do not concede, the proposed combination would still fail to meet all of the elements. Therefore, assignee respectfully submits that claim 4 is patently distinguishable over Faraci and Park.

While differing in scope from claim 4 at least in part, claim 31 recites similar limitations to claim 4. Assignee respectfully submits that these claims, and claims 70 and 71 depending therefrom, similarly distinguish over Faraci and Park. Accordingly, assignee respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims 4 and 31 and their dependent claims 70 and 71 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 28, 44, 48-50, 54, 60-61, and 65-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Samela et al. (US Patent No. 6,220,873) in view of Sausen (US Patent No. 6,626,682).

The Examiner rejects claim 28 by asserting that Samela discloses the invention substantially, except that Samela does not disclose to what type of electronic device the plurality of second pins is adapted to be coupled. But Samela also fails to disclose *a plurality of first pins formed on a first circuit board, a second circuit board including a first surface opposite a second surface, a plurality of first contact points formed on the first surface of the second circuit board to receive the first pins, and a plurality of second pins formed on the second surface of the second circuit board, the plurality of second pins adapted to be coupled to integrated circuit contact points, wherein the plurality of first pins includes one or more first pins that are longer in length than the other first pins, or the plurality of second pins includes one or more second pins that are longer in length than the other second pins*, as set forth in claim 28. In detail, Samela fails to show a circuit board, instead teaching a host socket 710 that one skilled in the art would not consider, even in a broadest sense, a circuit board, which is what

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claim 28 recites. Samela describes, in column 4, line 59, the host socket 710, which is a female ribbon style connector. Again, host socket 710 is not a circuit board. In addition, claim 28 sets forth the limitation that the circuit board includes a first surface opposite a second surface, wherein each of the first and second surfaces further include pins and contact points of differing length. Samela apparently shows pins and contacts of differing lengths, but Samela's pins and contacts are at right angles to one another, as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, and not on opposite first and second surfaces, let alone the fact that Samela's pins and contacts are on a ribbon style connector and not a circuit board, as set forth in claim 28.

The Examiner introduces Sausen to show some of the deficiencies of Samela described above. But Sausen also fails to teach the limitations set forth in claim 28 and recited above. In addition, one skilled in the art would not find the limitations of claim 28 obvious in view of the combination of Samela and Sausen.

Because neither Samela nor Sausen disclose a plurality of first pins formed on a first circuit board, a second circuit board including a first surface opposite a second surface, a plurality of first contact points formed on the first surface of the second circuit board to receive the first pins, and a plurality of second pins formed on the second surface of the second circuit board, the plurality of second pins adapted to be coupled to integrated circuit contact points, wherein the plurality of first pins includes one or more first pins that are longer in length than the other first pins, or the plurality of second pins includes one or more second pins that are longer in length than the other second pins, as set forth in claim 28, any combination of Samela and Sausen would not yield all of the limitations of claim 28. It is noted that in *KSR v. Teleflex*, cited previously, it was determined that a motivation for the proposed combination did not exist. Here, even if we assume that this is the case, which we do not concede, the proposed combination would still fail to meet all of the elements. Therefore, assignee respectfully submits that claim 28 is patently distinguishable over Samela and Sausen.

While differing in scope from claim 28 at least in part, claims 44, 48, 54, 60, and 65 each recite similar limitations to claim 28. Assignee respectfully submits that these claims, and claims 49, 50, 61, and 66-69 depending therefrom, similarly distinguish over Samela and Sausen. Accordingly, assignee respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims 28, 44, 48, 54, 60, and 65 and their dependent claims 49, 50, 61, and 66-69 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

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It is noted that claimed subject matter may be patentably distinguished from the applied documents for additional reasons; however, the foregoing is believed to be sufficient to overcome the Examiner's rejections discussed above.

Further, it is noted that the Assignee's failure to comment directly upon any of the positions asserted by the Examiner in the office action does not indicate agreement or acquiescence with those asserted positions since the Examiner's other positions are believed to be moot in light of the foregoing..

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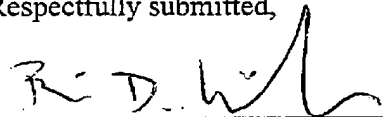
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CENTRAL FAX CENTER****FEB 13 2008****CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all the claims pending in this patent application are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and allowance of all the claims are respectfully solicited.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone Brian D. Wichner at (503) 439-6500 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

In the event there are any errors with respect to the fees for this response or any other papers related to this response, the Director is hereby given permission to charge any shortages and credit any overcharges of any fees required for this submission to Deposit Account No. 50-3130.

Respectfully submitted,

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